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6283 Hill H. Tracy Sr.

SEEDS

FOR

FIELD AND GARDEN

1913



THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS

J. L. MITCHELL, Jr., Manager

SEED BREEDERS and SEED GROWERS

SHERMAN

TEXAS

To Our Friends and Patrons:

In handing you this, our annual catalog for 1913, we wish to thank you for your patronage and kind words in the past and to call your attention to the fact that we have greatly enlarged our facilities and are in better position to serve you now than ever before.

Please Read These Announcements.

A NEW FEATURE. During the last few years, the demand on us for garden seeds has become so great that we have enlarged our business and have put in a line of all the leading varieties of garden seeds. We want our friends to have just the same confidence in these that they have in our field seeds, for we will safeguard their interests, and ours, by offering them nothing that we cannot "Honestly Recommend."

FARM AND TRUCK CROPS OF TEXAS. Together with a large wholesale seed house, we have published a book on Farm and Truck Crops of Texas. This book is edited by Dr. O. M. Ball, Professor of Biology, Texas A. & M. College, and Professor Tom Youngblood, also of that institution. This book is written in plain, simple language and can be read and understood by any one. It gives in detail all information regarding all the Farm and Truck crops of Texas.

While we do not have this book for free distribution, we will send it postpaid to any one for fifteen cents in stamps and allow a credit for this amount on their next order for seeds, provided they return us credit slip which will be mailed with each copy.

The demand for our improved seeds often exceeds our supply, and each year we have to return money on account of having sold out the varieties ordered, and while we are in better position to supply the wants of our customers than ever before, still the demand is such that we are afraid that we will run short again this year, therefore we advise our customers to order early. Please state if substitution is allowed provided we cannot furnish varieties ordered.

CASH WITH ORDER. Please send money with order to cover whole amount of bill. When only part is sent goods will be sent only to cover amount of remittance.

SHIPPING. Unless otherwise ordered we will make all shipments by cheapest way. While we guarantee safe delivery on all seeds, we cannot assume responsibility for delays. Please be sure to name your railroad station and your railroad.

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee to furnish you satisfactory seeds or return your money. When your seeds arrive open them and if you are not satisfied, just send them back to us and your money will be returned promptly.

Write us your wants in any kind of field or garden seeds. We are here to serve you.

Wishing you a bountiful crop and prosperous year, we are,

Yours truly,

THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS,

J. L. MITCHELL, JR., Manager.

A WORD ABOUT OUR WORK

It has now been ten years since the foundation was laid for the work of The Texas Seed Breeding Farms. We began by getting good varieties, and then by exact methods of breeding and selecting, we have purified and improved these varieties each year. Progress in seed improvement is necessarily slow and we worked for four years selecting and improving these varieties before we offered any seeds to the trade.

IMPORTANCE OF PURE BRED SEEDS. The best bred seeds are just as essential to success in the farmer's field crops as the best bred sire is to the dairy herd. Poorly bred seeds waste the time, labor and fertilizer that have been used in preparing to plant the crops, and no amount of care and cultivation can bring the most profitable results. We have been keeping the pedigrees of our seeds for the past ten years. Their ancestry is of the best sort—making from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per acre more than cheap seeds.

GET THE BEST VARIETY. We test many varieties of seeds every year. We have tested nearly every variety that has been recommended for the Southwest. However, there are so many poor ones that you cannot be too careful about getting the very best. It is not sufficient to be content with a "good" variety, you want the "best." Getting the best variety is not a mere matter of opinion. It is knowledge which is gained only by a careful and continued test of the many sorts. Here is where our experience will save you money. The average farmer is too busy cultivating and caring for his crops to study all of the important points, and exact breeding methods of the expert seed breeder. Seed breeding is a profession just as much so as law, medicine, or engineering. It is a special business and one that requires a great deal of training.

GETTING THE BEST VARIETY. There is no one best variety for all soils and all conditions, therefore you should be very cautious in selecting the best for your land. If our descriptions as given in this catalog are not sufficient for you to decide which variety is best adapted to your soil, write us and we will be glad to give you all the information that we possibly can. We are unusually blessed with a variety of soils. Grayson County, Texas, has the largest number of soils of any county in the United States, hence, we generally know which variety is the most apt to do well on any given soil. We make a business of testing and finding out which are the best yielding varieties of seeds grown in the Southwest. We have taken these varieties or strains of varieties, which have proven to be the best in their class, and improved them by systematically selecting the very best plants to grow from, the next year. This is the key to the success of our business.

SEED BREEDING AND SEED IMPROVEMENT does not mean the growing of seed under hot-house conditions. A variety of corn may make a fine sample when grown on a rich river bottom where there is plenty of moisture, while the same seed planted on a dry upland will be a failure. When we know these facts and make a selection and developing it into a strain of corn or cotton that makes more than others growing under the same conditions, we are then IMPROVING THE SEED of that variety.

ACCORDING TO WRITTEN REPORTS made to us, our seeds although sold at a somewhat higher price, have been money-makers to over NINETY PER CENT of our customers. We invite you to read at least a few of the many letters which we have reproduced in this catalog. They tell of instances where our IMPROVED SEEDS have been worth from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per acre through increased production.

IT TAKES TIME, KNOWLEDGE, AND CARE to improve seeds and to keep them so. It is a well known fact that any variety no matter how good it is, will degenerate through natural variation and careless handling.

BEFORE BUYING SEEDS every farmer should insist on knowing where, and by whom they were grown. In several tests made by the Texas Corn Growers' Association from three to five varieties of corn were sold under the same name. By chance, we happened to know a large "grower" of seed corn up north who advertises extensively all over the South as the largest seed corn grower in the world, who shipped a carload of "Seed Corn" into Sherman, for distribution. While there were only two varieties of white corn and one variety of yellow corn in the car, this "Seed Grower" sent orders to his agent here and had TEN varieties of corn reshipped from this car. We know this to be a fact, yet, this same concern will go on doing business, fooling different farmers and getting their money year after year. The above was a case of rascality. But—

MERELY KEEPING GOOD FAITH in selling of seeds is not going to remove the chance that the seeds you receive are not what you ordered. If we bought our seeds

from any one, though the cost were not a consideration, we might be honest in our efforts to get dependable seeds, but we would have to be dependent upon the other fellow—however, we are not merely seed-dealers.

WE ARE SEED BREEDERS AND SEED GROWERS, and have investigated the seed problem of the Southwest more than anyone that we know. When you buy seed from us you are getting the benefit of the most thorough-going, first hand study, and investigation on your field seed problem that has ever been made in the Southwest. When it is considered that we have been testing from fifty to one hundred and fifty varieties of corn each year for the last ten years, it will be seen that this claim is not made boastfully. It is simply a case of how thoroughly we have been studying your seed problem. From the standpoint of our own crops and the reputation of our seed business, it is to our personal welfare to have the best bred seeds. We are proud of the record that our seeds have made for us during the last few years. We know that we are making good when we are pleasing over 90 per cent of those who plant our seeds.

REPEAT ORDERS is another evidence of our success. On our seed corn and cotton seed a large number of our customers come back each year for fresh stock.

WE ARE NOT "the largest seed growers in the world," but we do promise honest good faith in the breeding, testing, growing, preparing and forwarding of our seeds. While our seeds are as near pure as care and attention can make them, we cannot supply "absolutely pure" seeds. We would like very much to have such seeds ourselves, but no one has yet be able to overcome the natural variation inherent in all plants.

THE COST OF SEEDS is not great. The saving on the purchase price of cheap seed is not much. Good seed corn will cost you about fifteen cents per acre more than cheap seeds. It costs no more to cultivate and care for select seeds of a good variety than it does a poor run down variety. An increased yield of less than half a bushel will pay this extra cost.

HUNDREDS OF OUR CUSTOMERS have reported increased yields from 5 to 25 bushels from our seeds over their run-down seed. Then, what is a bushel of OUR seed corn worth to you? Figure it out. A bushel of corn will plant about eight acres. If you get an increase of ten bushels on eight acres you have an increase of eighty bushels, due to the use of a bushel of our seed corn, and this is what it is worth to you, besides the "bigger the yield, the better the corn."

AN OUNCE OF SATISFACTION IS WORTH A TON OF TALK. Send us your order and you will be satisfied with the results.

I call my yield a good one, and am sure that your good seed helped much in making the yield. It was checked $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ feet. I am in favor of good seed, once and for all times. Success to you.
GEO. TARRANT, Texas.

The average yield of the seeds bought of you was 40 bushels to the acre. Everybody who looked at my corn said it was the best they had seen.
J. C. THIGPEN, Texas.

I enclose herewith the information requested by you in your favor of the 19th inst., and would say that we kept close record on the yield of all our farm products, and none of the figures given are from guess work. I am certain that I have the best corn for miles around and there is no doubt in my mind about the quality being better. I am confident that the improved seed used by us this year has increased our yield at least five bushels per acre, and if it had not been for washes and damage done by hail this yield would have been increased to about eight bushels per acre over former years. I am very enthusiastic over improved seed and very much pleased with the seed bought from you.

JNO. F. STEVENS, Jr.

I will plant your corn altogether another year. I had three kinds of corn this year, but I liked the corn I got from you best.
O. T. ROACH.

The average yield of the seeds bought of you was 45 bushels to the acre and the yield was better than the average in the community—about one-third better than the average yield. I am well pleased with my corn. I think it is the best I ever saw. I have taken two premiums with my corn, one at San Antonio, and the other at Dallas, Texas.
E. LINDSEY, Texas.

Yours to hand and noted. It is always a pleasure to get your catalog and pleasing to know that I can be the means of giving the opportunity to others to deal with a house of your merit, that I can personally vouch for. I would suggest that you send your catalog to the following: * * * Who are good substantial citizens.
J. O. B. YOUNG, Edna, Tex.

The average yield of seeds bought of you were good. The triumph cotton is the best that I ever had. It is the biggest bolls and makes the most lint of any cotton in the county. It averages $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lint.
J. D. OATES, Havana, Ark.

SEED CORN

The corn failures during recent years have taught some valuable lessons regarding seed corn. For a number of years we have vigorously advised all farmers to rely strictly on native grown seed corn, that the use of Northern corn was a loss, even though the seed was given to them.



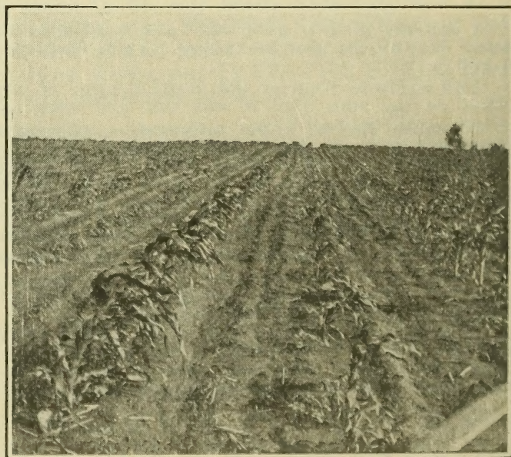
"By their fruits you shall know them."

It will pay you to plant native grown corn even if you have to use the culls from your neighbors corn crib, for they will produce more than the best bred Northern corn on the market.

During the last few seasons The Texas Corn Growers' Association has made a number of field tests throughout the state, and in every instance—regardless of season and soils, the Northern grown corn has not made yields justifying its use anywhere in the state.

The tendency during recent years has been more toward turning out the very best possible grade of seed corn already prepared for the planter. This year, besides the most rigid selection in the ear, we are picking our seed corn to remove any poor grains that may have escaped the grader. This makes it possible for us to turn out a more nearly perfect sample of corn.

We test every lot of seed for germination, and unless it shows a high per cent vitality we do not send it out. With ear corn, we leave the testing with you. With the ear corn there is about 20 per



Breeding rows, ear-to-row test, showing contrast in vigor of seed from different ears of the same variety.

cent waste, whereas the graded seed is perfectly clear, with practically no waste whatever.

TWO THIRDS of the corn we used to sell was in the ear, but now over ninety per cent of what we sell is shelled and graded corn. It is simply a case of better values.

YIELD PER ACRE is the greatest question before the corn growers today. The yield is in a great measure dependent upon the stand secured. With ungraded seed a perfect stand cannot be secured no matter how good the seed may be, for there is no planter that will drop it evenly.

OUR MACHINERY sorts the grains far better than you could do it by hand if you worked a week on each bushel. Every uneven grain is thrown out. The result is even sized, even shaped, uniform grains.

EAR SEED CORN is all right but we believe that the properly grading of seed more important than getting it in the ear.

SURCROPPER CORN

The Quickest Maturing, Most Drouth Resisting Corn Ever Known in the Southwest.

In all the years that we have been working with and improving the Seed Corn of the Southwest, we have appreciated what the ordinary farmer was most interested in: the corn that would stand the dry weather and give him the most bushels of good sound, solid corn per acre in the shortest length of time. For this corn we have worked for years, and it was in 1908 that we first introduced **Surcropper** or All Seasons Corn, feeling confident that this variety would fill the long felt need.

Thousands of farmers have tried **Surcropper** and everywhere it has made good. It is a vigorous grower with great vitality to withstand the varied conditions of the Southwest.

Surcropper is especially adapted to old, poor, thin, worn land, but will give correspondingly good results and heavy yields on rich bottom lands. It would astonish you to read all the letters about the wonderful yields this corn has made everywhere it has been grown. If these reports are to be believed, **Surcropper** Corn is the most wonderful corn in the South.

Surcropper is a distinct type of field corn. It attracted out attention in 1901 when the spring season was so dry that many fields of corn utterly failed. **Surcropper** did not. It made corn when all other varieties in the neighborhood failed. In a test plat at Austin, it made corn while many other varieties in adjoining rows failed because the dry weather was so severe that the tassels did not come out. If you are in a section where corn suffers from dry spells in the spring and you want a corn that will be sure to make, plant **SURCROPPER**.

We call it **SURCROPPER** because it is a sure cropper. We especially recommend this corn for spring planting in drouthy districts. It is also a success as a summer corn. It has been found well suited to the four southwestern states.

We have been planting it as an early spring corn or as a summer corn on potato land or grain stubble, and it has proven its worth every time. It is several weeks earlier than most varieties of Mexican or June Corn, and can therefore be planted much later and still escape the early frosts. It is earlier than ordinary native corn, and in this respect it is equal to Northern corn, but having a great advantage in its drouth resisting qualities. It will mature in 110 to 120 days.



Breeding Rows of Surcropper Corn.

For a dry year like this I think **Surcropper** is the corn. I tried five kinds side by side, and it was the earliest and stayed green longer than any other. **GUS HARRIS.**

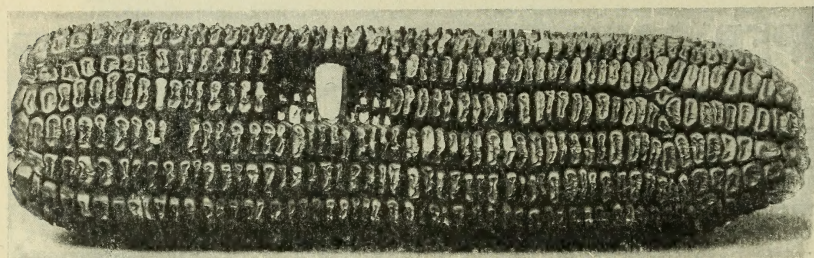
I will want 5 bushels more of "**Surcropper** Corn" for summer planting. If you are going to run short, let me know so I won't be too late. My spring planting of "**Surcropper** Corn" is holding up better than any corn on the ranch. **R. G. LOVE.**

The "**Surcropper** Corn" appears to stand drouth much better than most other varieties of corn, judging by its remaining green longer, but we had such a complete failure on corn that we cannot tell much about it. Would like to try it again. **W. F. GREGORY.**

While this corn has all the advantage of a drouth resister, tiding over hot dry weather, like June corn, it has a stalk no larger than ordinary corn. See the photograph made in May, of March planted corn. The ears are of good size, being stocky and well formed. There are from 12 to 18 rows of large white grains that are of a good depth for early corn.

FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT

In all our tests this has proven to be the best variety of yellow corn. It has been widely grown in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana, and has proven to be a satisfactory yielder of rich yellow corn wherever it has been tried. With us it is second only to Surcropper which is a white corn. Every farmer who sees FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT recognizes its fine qualities. The reputation it has made is another illustration of its adaptability to a wide range of soil and climate, and of the good faith we are trying to keep with practical corn growers. Read a few letters concerning FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT corn and note the profitable results reported. This variety has been tested by the Arkansas Experiment Station, at the eleven substations, along with a number of standard varieties of Northern and Southern origin. When the results of these disinterested tests were averaged up FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT stood at the head of the line. This is fast becoming recognized as the best yellow corn for the entire Southwest, because of its fine qualities and adaptability to a great many varieties of soils and climates. We have many letters from former customers who report that it has outyielded any variety of corn on their own or their neighbors' farms. Whenever we are called upon to name a variety of corn that will be most generally satisfactory for a wide variety of soils and seasons we say, FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT. It is a splendid yielder on upland and always pleases on bottom lands. It is a good drouth resister and stands up well when other varieties blow down.



Ferguson's Yellow Dent Has Large Grains.

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FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT is a medium early maturing variety. It is not so early as Surcropper, nor so late as Munson. The ears are of medium size, stout or stocky, unusually heavy for their size, and well covered at the tip end by a tight fitting shuck which protects it from weevil in a large degree. The ears make a splendid shelling record. The cob is red, covered by large, broad, deep golden yellow grains that make a most beautiful sample of shelled corn. We have had many varieties of yellow corn in our numerous tests during the last seven years, but have never yet found a variety of yellow corn that we regard the equal of this popular variety.

Prices: One peck, 90c; half bushel, \$1.50; one to four bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.

COMMERCIAL SEED. Seed corn of above variety grown and prepared by our former customers—write for current information on supply and prices.

I am well pleased with the "Surcropper Corn" I ordered from you last year. I have made this year, an average of about 30 bushels of good sound corn on up land, while the native or common corn is almost a total failure. I think it is the only corn for a dry year. It is almost sure to make a fair crop. The "Chisholm Corn" is a good corn but not near as good a drouth resister as the Surcropper. Can say again that I am well pleased with the results from the corn.
E. N. SEWARD.

I am glad to tell you of the result I had with your "Surcropper Corn." It will make anywhere from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, with very unfavorable seasons.
W. M. SUMMERLIN.

We have not had a real good year for corn, though my "Surcropper Corn" was fairly good. I think I will make about 300 bushels of Surcropper this year. I look for it to do better next year than it has this.
G. C. BELL.

Planted about two acres of Munson Corn, and got a good stand, but had a big frost the last night in April which did great damage and only had two rains in April and the others in May. Yield 52 barrels in shuck per acre.
PAUL R. RICHTER, Texas.

Dear Mr. Ferguson: While our corn made nearly nothing this year, Surcropper come out ahead in numbers of plots, and in the per-acre-yields of the variety plots we had. Some of the larger fields produced a larger per cent of good corn, but none made as much per acre yield.
T. W. BUELL,

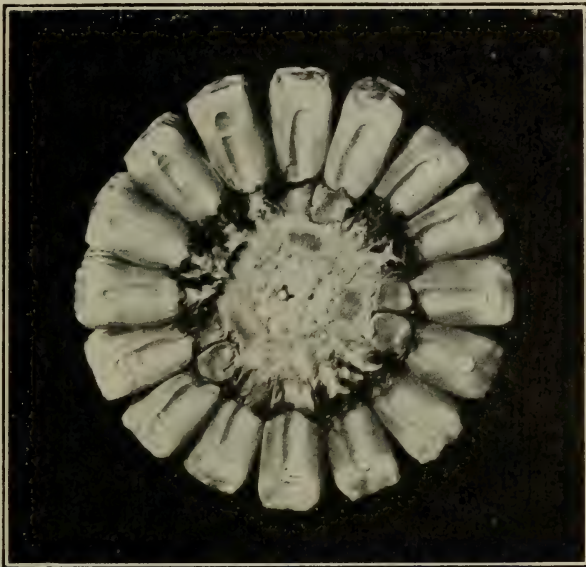
Supt. State Experiment Station, Denton, Texas.

CHISHOLM CORN

Chisholm was introduced by us in 1907-08 and has maintained popular approval from the start as a heavy yielder of good sound corn. It belongs to a type of corn widely distributed. The strain which we call Chisholm we have improved by systematic breeding, using the ear-to-row tests recommended by plant breeding specialists everywhere, and followed by all corn breeders who merit recognition of such.

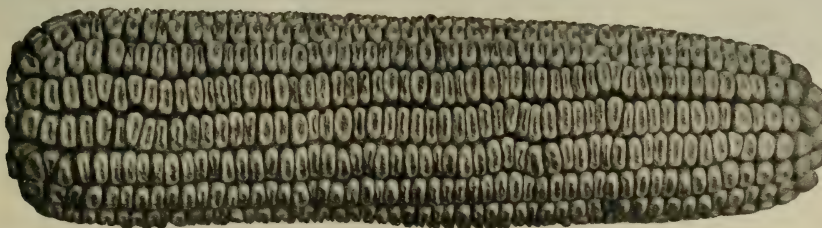
In the tests made by the Texas Corn Growers' Association and the various Experiment Stations, Chisholm corn has always taken high rank. It is a splendid drouth resister, as is attested by the fact that it ranked first in yields per acre for several years in tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture at the San Antonio Experiment Farm.

Chisholm is a very attractive variety because of its large, sound, deep, white, oily grains that completely cover a bright red cob. The ears are large size in favorable seasons, but if by chance very unfavorable conditions make them small, even the nubbins will show large attractive grains. Ears are stout, covered by a coarse heavy shuck which protects the ears thoroughly.



Right at the Middle of an Ear of Chisholm Corn Grown from Select Seed.

Prices: One peck, 90c; half bushel, \$1.50; one to four bushels, \$2.25 per bushel.



A Typical Chisholm Ear.

MUNSON CORN

This famous variety of corn was originated and first introduced nine years ago. It was the first native Southwestern variety ever put upon pure bred basis by scientific breeding methods. We have never introduced or sold seed of a variety of corn that has not made a good reputation in the hands of practical corn growers. This is the result of a conservative policy followed from the beginning of our seed improving work. Our policy is to "Sell no seeds we cannot honestly recommend for the best interests of our customers." Munson corn has been an unrivaled success since its first introduction. This variety is not without its faults for it lacks some of the "fancy points." These deficiencies are more than offset by its ability to make large yields per acre. It has won many first prizes at the State Shows in Oklahoma,

I consider my purchase of your "Surcropper Corn" the best investment made this year. I have planted it on three different farms and beat the neighbors so badly on yield that they gave me credit for being an experienced farmer, but it was the seed that made the difference. I know this.

LEWIS MAVERICK.

The Surcropper Corn you sent me last year is the best early corn I ever saw. It is hard and weevil proof and every stalk matures a fine ear of corn. It will make corn when other varieties fail as it is so extremely early. Your seeds are pure and no mixture occurs as with other seed houses. I hope your good business will prosper.

OTTO LOCKE, New Braunfels, Texas.

Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, but the greatest prize it will bring you is "bushels of corn per acre."

Munson corn was named for Prof. T. V. Munson, Texas' distinguished grape-breeding specialist, who after seeing the corn says that he is proud of his name-sake. It is a medium late corn with good, vigorous stalks, producing ears of large size. The ears are well proportioned and frequently 10 to 14 inches long. The grains are oily white, medium size, and in favorable seasons often measure a half inch or more in



Munson Corn.

length. The cobs are also white. It is a good yielder on any land suitable for corn, but seems to grow to greatest perfection on sandy soils. It is also especially recommended for rich bottom lands.

Prices: One peck, \$1.00; half bushel, \$1.75; one to four bushels, \$3.00 per bushel.

Some of the Munson ears measured 13 inches and the average size was excellent. The average yield of the seeds bought of you was about 64 bushels of shucked corn per acre.

HUGH C. WALLIS, Louisiana.

I certainly opened the eyes of the old farmers around about with this corn. They said, "That old man sure raised the finest corn in the country. The ears looked like coons on the stalk." 75 ears of the Munson Corn made a bushel of 75 pounds.

J. H. ALSWORTH, Texas.

I like the Munson Corn. The yield was from 5 to 7 bushels to the acre more than the other corn I planted. I had two other varieties, some corn raised here, and some.... seed corn I bought of, has made the poorest yield of any.

M. MONTGOMERY, Texas.

On the 2½ acres of bottom land I made with Munson Corn 40 barrels to the acre, no fertilizer, and it shelled 1¼ bushels to the barrel or 50 bushels to the acre. You will sell quite a lot more seed corn here next season. I exhibited corn 13 inches long in the ear, and all of it was good—no nubbins. As you have proven yourself entirely reliable, I will recommend your seeds.

JOHN H. SEALE,

Cashier First National Bank, Jasper, Texas.

Lost all the Munson seed corn bought of you by the overflow last spring with the exception of a few rows which suffered badly from frost and storm. However, will say that in spite of all my bad luck the very little bit that I gathered was very fine, better than any other variety I ever tried to raise.

W. A. COLLIER, Hubbard City, Texas.

I will plant my crop next year all in Munson. I believe it is the corn for my land. The cotton seed I got from you was extra good. I had one 35 acre cut that was planted in four foot rows and only got one-half stand. I have already ginned 26 bales weighing from 500 to 602 pounds per bale and still have about five or six bales to pick. This cotton was not irrigated, but was overflown when it was about four weeks old. This same cut of cotton, if it had averaged about 30 inches in drill, I am sure that I would have got 48 or 50 bales on the 35 acres.

FRANCIS LEINNEWEBER, Mgr.,

Leinneweber-Harris Farm, Mullin, Texas.

COMMERCIAL SEED CORN

This season we will be prepared to take care of orders for native grown and Northern grown commercial seed corn, and will give all orders prompt attention. In several cases we will be able to supply commercial seeds of the same varieties as those given in our catalog.

We will use our best endeavors to secure the very best grades of commercial seeds, and sell them at current prices corresponding with seeds of equal grade. It must be distinctly understood that we have not grown these seeds, and therefore we can make no recommendations about them. We offer them as good seeds of well known varieties. Prices are subject to market changes. Write for prices on large quantities.

Price: Per peck, any variety, 50c; bushel rate given below.

CHISHOLM. Same as our regular seed of this variety, but from stock not so pure or carefully bred. Price: Native grown fancy commercial grade, \$2.00 per bushel; choice grades per bushel, \$1.75; in lots of five bushels or more, \$1.65.

OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER. Oklahoma grown seed. A medium early white corn that has been much advertised. Price: Per bushel, \$1.85.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE. One of the better varieties of medium early white corn. Northern grown seed. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.

IOWA SILVER MINE. A variety popular for early corn. A white corn with good sized grains and small cob, very early. Price: Per bushel, \$1.50.

HICKORY KING. This is a well known variety, popular for early roasting ears and lye hominy. Yields only moderately well under Texas conditions. Price: Half bushel, \$1.25; single bushel, \$2.00.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Popular Northern yellow corn, sometimes grown in the Southwest because of its earliness. Price: Per bushel, \$1.50.

NATIVE GROWN YELLOW. Good strains of native grown yellow corn. Price: Per bushel, \$2.00.

EARLY LEAMING. The earliest of the Northern yellow varieties; stalks very small. Price: Per peck, 50c; per bushel, \$1.50.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. This is one of the best yellow varieties when grown in the North. Compares favorably with any Northern variety grown under Southwestern conditions. It is better than some native varieties. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.

NORTHERN GROWN STRAWBERRY AND BLOODY BUTCHER varieties will be kept in stock as far as possible. Price: Per bushel, \$1.75.

JUNE CORN. We recommend Surcropper corn to all who want a first-class corn for summer planting. However, we have the acclimated Mexican June Corn for our friends who want it and who are not willing to try other varieties.

We exercise the same care in preparing our June Corn that we do with our regular varieties. Send for special prices on June Corn.

LAGUNA CORN. This is a variety of summer corn, imported from Mexico several years ago by the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a large eared Mexican corn often making two or more good ears to the stalk. Where the air is dry it is a splendid corn for late summer planting or for regular spring planting. The grains are of good size and ears usually sound and well protected from the weevil. A reliable corn for central and southern Texas, and a splendid corn for late planting, summer planting, or regular spring planting in Oklahoma and west Texas. Price: Write for special prices.

IMPROVED INDIAN SQUAW CORN. This is a very attractive variety of quick maturing corn, especially adapted to planting after grain or potatoes. Ears are from 10 to 12 inches long and have from 10 to 16 rows of plump grains. The grains present a combination of colors—some red, some yellow, some blue and some white, all on the same cob. A great fodder corn; a natural drouth resister. Price: Write for special prices.

I am proud of your efforts to improve our farm seed. I had the good fortune to plant some of your good seed corn last spring. I like your Chisholm. The stalk is as fine as I ever saw; not too high, good folder, short ears well set on stout, heavy, short stalks, tapering well from the ground. Your Yellow Dent is the best of all. We planted one bushel of it. It stood the drouth better than the others and made nearly double the corn to the acre. The boys will plant it next year and I will plant Chisholm. B. F. CLARK, Texas.

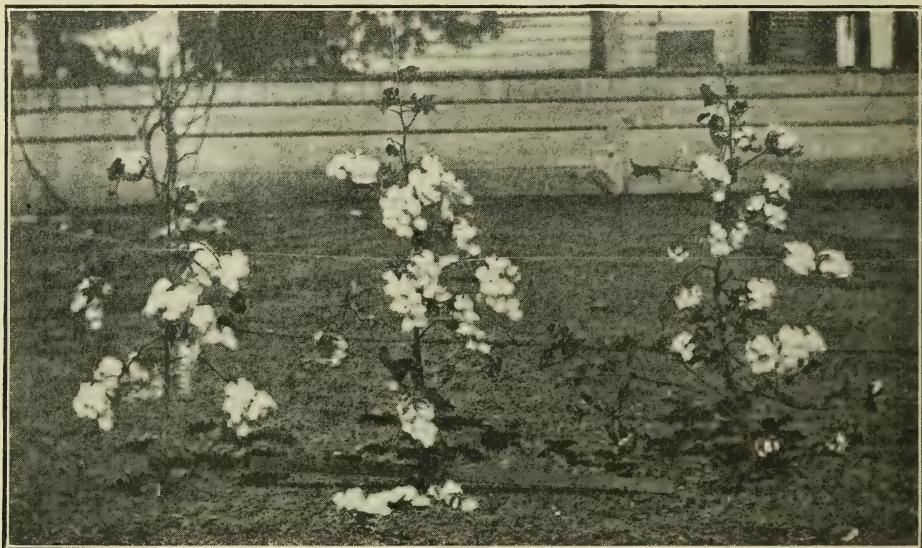
I bought some of your "Surcropper Corn" on July 5th, 1912, planted it on July 8th, and on August 24th I sold roasting ears from this field. I had some other corn planted right side by side the same day and it is all burned up and blasted where I am still getting first-class roasting ears off the Surcropper. I want to try another small patch now and I believe that I will get roasting ears off it before frost, unless it comes early.

FRANK SHERO, Sherman, Tex.

COTTON SEED

We offer only a few varieties of Cotton Seed. Each is the best in its class. The descriptions given are based on years of careful observation, practical experiments, and field testing.

We have the purest and most carefully selected seed to be had. Not absolutely pure, of course, but we have taken special pains to plant nothing but selected seed, and every care and precaution has been taken to keep our seed pure at the gin. The striking uniformity and fine condition of our seeds will please the most exacting.



Differences in Storm Proof Character. The stalk on the right produced more boll, larger bolls and matured them earlier, yet not a lock had fallen out by November 4. The other stalks show locks decidedly "stringed." All grew in the same field.

MEBANE TRIUMPH COTTON

The heaviest yielding, highest linting, most widely known big boll cotton grown.

If it were possible to produce a cotton plant which would be equi-adaptable to alluvial lands and uplands, productive of highest percentage lint, of the greatest strength and staple, early maturing, disease and insect resisting, in all likelihood, that cotton plant would be the only one in cultivation. Unfortunately there is no single variety of cotton which excells all others in all good points. But if there is any one variety which has given the most general satisfaction to all planters it is MEBANE TRIUMPH.

Our Mebane Triumph cotton is certainly a triumph in successful seed breeding. It was originated about twelve years ago from a single fortunate selection by Mr. A. D. Mebane, and its good qualities were so easily recognized that it was called Mebane Triumph.

Mebane comes nearer being the ideal variety and giving the greatest satisfaction than any other grown in Texas. However, the very fact of it being widely

Our Prices are such that the cost per acre will be from 10 to 50c an acre more than where ordinary seeds are used. Last year Mr. Van Wisdom wrote us as follows:

"Find enclosed P. O. money order for \$21.00 for which ship me by freight 15 bushels of your Mebane Triumph cotton seed. Yours truly, VAN WISDOM."

The 32 lbs. of Triumph Cotton seed I bought of you planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. I raised 3,443 lbs. of seed cotton. The first bale weighed 1,535 lbs. and ginned out 526 lbs. lint, 22 lbs. off for bagging and ties. OSCAR SCHURMAN, Texas.

The yield was good, and the average was better than the average of the community. Triumph is surely a quick maturing, big boll, storm proof cotton. Very little cotton here made so good a yield in the field. Have heard of none that linted better. My native seed made 500 pounds to the acre and linted 30 pounds to the 100 pounds of seed cotton. Of your cotton some made over 35 pounds of lint to 100 pounds of seed cotton. F. T. KERR, Texas.

I planted one bushel of Mebane Triumph cotton on $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres and made 2,900 pounds. I wouldn't take \$3.00 a bushel for it. It was the best cotton in this part of the country. The yield was unusually good and I think the cause was good seed. J. R. FLIPPEN.

grown and largely in demand has caused many growers to place on the market poorly selected and inferior seeds.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE. In actual field tests in comparison with all known varieties we have found Mebane Triumph to excell all others in the following points of superiority:

1. It makes the largest yield of Seed Cotton per acre.
2. It makes the best turn-out at the gin.
3. It is a big, boll storm-proof cotton, and easiest of all cotton to pick.

Mebane Triumph is low branching, early fruiting, close jointed, rapid fruiting, large boll and storm-proof. The lint is of the best quality and gives a turn-out of from 36 to 40, or even 42 per cent.

For the last few years we have been unable to supply the demand for these seed. This year in addition to our own production, we have bought a car load of Mebane



Mebane Triumph.

Triumph cotton seed from the originator, Mr. A. D. Mebane. In ordering please state if you want our seed or that from Mr. Mebane, which is put up in three bushel sealed bags, bearing his name and trademark, just as it leaves his gin.

Prices for seed from Mr. A. D. Mebane: Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; three to nine bushels, \$1.40 per bushel; ten to twenty bushels, \$1.30 per bushel. Our Seed: Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.25; ten to twenty bushels, \$1.20.

Special prices in large club orders.

"I will report the results of the cotton seed purchased of you this year. On six acres of Mebane Triumph I have ginned out 623 lbs. of lint per acre, and have about 70 lbs. of seed cotton per acre yet to pick. Two acres Ferguson's Roundnose cotton has already ginned out 507 lbs. per acre and have about 225 lbs. per acre seed cotton yet to pick. This variety has only one-third of a stand. It is the most perfect cotton for rich bottom lands or poor lands I ever planted here. I have sold all my seed and will give you the addresses of some large planters in the Brazos Valley that have seen my cotton growing on both sides of the public road, as the road is through my farm and cotton on both sides. I cannot supply them with seed.

R. D. PACKER, Texas.

Planted 10 acres, lost at least one-third, and will get five 500-pound bales. I have other cotton on the same piece of ground that will make one-half less. The Triumph cotton is the best I ever tried. Bolls are as large as Rowden, just as easy to pick and will make three or four pounds more lint to the 100 pounds. I think it ought to be checked about three or four feet apart owing to the richness of the land. I like it so well that I will plant my entire crop to Triumph next season.

W. I. BLACK, Texas.

ROUNDNOSE COTTON

A New Variety that has Successfully Passed the Test of Practical Field Use.

This variety is one of the very best yielders and has been given special breeding attention for the past seven years. The impulse which gave rise to the introduction of this variety came from a need of cotton which would be early and rapid maturing, and at the same time produce a high per cent lint and a maximum yield per acre. The bolls are large and without sharp pointed burrs to trouble the picker. One of our customers writes, "Two acres of Roundnose cotton has already ginned out 507 pounds per acre, and have about 225 pounds per acre seed cotton yet to pick."

Those farmers who have not seen a field of this splendid variety should plant some during the incoming season. There are farmers in north and east Texas who like this variety so well that they refuse to plant any other cotton.

Do not expect all of your bolls to be round and without burrs. We have had several letters from our friends who state that they are making more cotton than anybody in their neighborhood, but it seems to be badly mixed, some pointed bolls and some Roundnose bolls. While we are working each year to eliminate the pointed



Breeding rows of Roundnose Cotton, 1910 crop. Each row is planted from the seed of a single plant. High prairie land. Averaging 1,372 lbs. seed cotton per acre, ginning 37.2 per cent lint making a 510 lb. bale. No stalk much above knee high.

burrs, you must remember that Roundnose is a comparatively new variety and it takes a number of years to eliminate the pointed bolls, if indeed it can ever be done completely.

Our excuse for introducing this variety was based on its proven ability to make more cotton per acre under the average field conditions than any other ever tested on our grounds. How well it has maintained this reputation we leave for others to say.

Here are the qualities found in Roundnose cotton that makes it worth while for a farmer to grow it:

Early and rapid fruiting.

Ability to make large yields of cotton per acre.

High per cent of lint at the gin.

Good length and body to fibre.

Large bolls producing storm-proof burrs, and too, burrs without troublesome "stickers" to bother in picking. This is made possible with Roundnose bolls.

This variety does not excel in all qualities, but after five years breeding, selecting and testing, in field, laboratory and market, we can say in the most positive terms, that we have secured a variety, which excels in lint production and money values per acre. This is not praise, but a statement of an experimentally proven fact.

The parent selection of Roundnose came out of what was supposed to be Jackson

cotton. It was found, however, to have qualities that distinguished it from, and at the same time made it superior to Jackson, or any other variety included in our tests.

Prices: One to three bushels, \$1.60 per bushel; three to nine bushels, \$1.50 per bushel; ten to twenty bushels, \$1.40 per bushel.

IMPROVED ROWDEN

Rowden cotton is probably too well known throughout the Southwest to need much introductory. Every farmer knows what Rowden cotton is. Like Triumph, Rowden is an early fruiting, large boll, five lock, storm-proof cotton. We have worked for a number of years breeding up a strain of Rowden that is far superior to the ordinary. All our Rowden is grown from our selected improved stock and should not be confused with ordinary Rowden.

Rowden is best adapted to the black rich bottoms, where it will make excellent yields and is also splendidly adapted to uplands during years of heavy rainfall. The bolls are perhaps the largest of all varieties grown in Texas, which makes it highly desirable for picking. The lint is of very fine quality and perhaps the longest of the short staple varieties, ranging from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

At the Mississippi Experiment Station last year, Rowden was the heaviest yielding of all varieties.

Prices: One to four bushels, \$1.25 per bushel; five to eight bushels, \$1.15 per bushel; ten to twenty bushels, \$1.05 per bushel.

Write for special prices on large club orders.

The yield was better than the average of the community. It turned out well in the field and also at the gin. The yield was unusually good because they were well bred Rowden seed. I am well pleased with the seed, it turns out so well at the gin. 1,600 pounds of seed cotton made a 565 pound bale of lint. Who could grunt at that? B. K. CLICK, Texas.

One bushel planted two acres and made two bales, which weighed 523 pounds and 527 pounds. The yield was double the average yield of the community. I want to say that Ladd's Rowden is the best cotton I ever raised and easiest to pick. J. G. WHITE, Winfield, Texas.

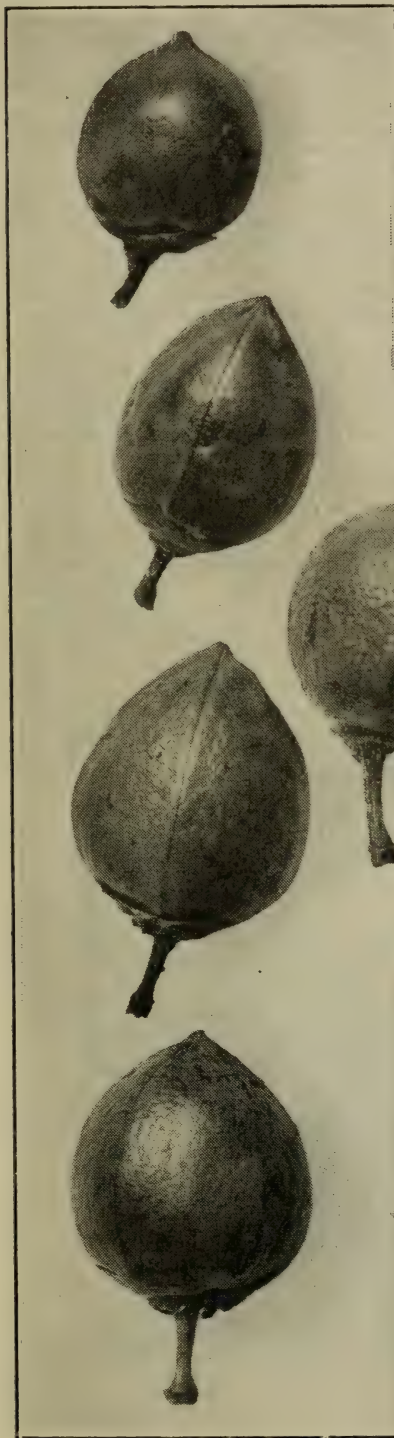
Your Ferguson's Roundnose Cotton seed turned out all right and I am well satisfied with it. They were pure bred. Everybody could see that. In spite of the long drouth it turned out about 4 per cent or 5 per cent better than my common cotton (all mixed seeds). My father ordered some of your Mebrane Triumph seeds and are still better I am told. 1,365 pounds Mebrane Triumph gave a bale of 505 pounds lint.

EDMOND HARTSTACK.

I will write to let you know how the seeds I obtained from you did. They all gave satisfaction. The cotton is all good. The Ferguson's Roundnose Cotton is fine. The peck of seed you sent me planted about three-fourths of an acre and it looks like it will make a bale. Would like for you to see it; you can hardly tell which way the rows run.

The corn you sent me made a little corn and that is something lots of corn did not do up here this year. All the corn we had planted of your kind of corn made something. In places there are some pretty good ears now. I noticed a field of corn just across the road and it burned up pretty bad. The tassels turned white while ours stayed green, and his corn was worked better than ours.

LEROY MUNSON, Oklahoma.



VIRGATUS COTTON

**An Unusually Early, Rapid, Continuous Fruiting Variety, Specially Recommended
Wherever Extra Early Rapid Maturing is Desired.**

For many years we have recognized the need of a variety of cotton that would be without the faults of small bolls and short inferior lint found in varieties like King, and still have the good qualities that make these older varieties desirable for many situations.

Virgatus makes splendid yields on all types of upland. It is a good yielder wherever it has been tried, but because of its peculiar combination of qualities it is especially recommended for the following conditions:

1st—Where the boll-weevils are sufficiently numerous to make extra early, rapid fruiting a desirable quality.

2d—On very rich bottom lands where ordinary varieties are inclined to run to stalk and not to fruit.

3d—Sections near the northern regions of the cotton belt, where extra early, rapid fruiting is necessary in order that the crop may be developed before the severe weather retards harvesting the crop.

It has the peculiarity of shedding its leaves with the coming of the first cold nights. It is distinguished by its virgate or rigid limbs, from which character it received its name.

It is earlier maturing than Triumph or Roundnose cotton. The bolls are noticeably above medium size, and in opening holds the parts in such shape as to retain the cotton against ordinary winds and rains for considerable periods. The stiffness of the limbs is a great aid in overcoming weather damage. Virgatus cotton has remarkably well shaped stalks. The lint is of good length and body and gins out from 35 to 38 per cent lint.

Prices: Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; three to nine bushels, \$1.40 per bushel; ten to twenty bushels, \$1.30 per bushel.

You requested a report on Ferguson's Roundnose Cotton:
Here are the figures:

Linting of Roundnose.

Seed cotton	435 lbs.
Seed	255 lbs.
Lint	180 lbs.

Field Yields.

Roundnose, per acre.....	760 lbs.
Mebane Triumph, per acre	750 lbs.
Rowden, per acre	745 lbs.

That is 41.3 per cent lint for Roundnose. It looks unreasonable, but they are the gin figures. I had them clean out the rolls on two gin stands and run it through, in order to have the seed pure. When it was all through, they dumped the rolls again so I got all the seed.

The Roundnose matures earlier than either of the other two varieties. The Rowden and Mebane Triumph had a lot of bolls unmaturing when the frost came, while the Ferguson's Roundnose had very few. These figures do not show a large yield, but they are above the average for my neighborhood.

The average yield of the seed bought of you was good. The cotton had the largest bolls I have ever seen during my farming experience.

The cotton seed we got from you is all you claim for it. The Roundnose surely is the cotton for me. We had lots of wind this fall and lots of that cotton was open, but it all stayed in the bolls. There is not any blown out. The cotton right by the side of it is blowing out fast. I am also pleased with the seed because they are pure. I found only three stalks that I think were not Ferguson's Roundnose. My father planted the Mebane Triumph and is well pleased with it. It is better than our cotton.

The Roundnose Cotton Seed ordered from you last spring has "made good," both in drouth and in storm. The pickers say it makes the best cotton on the place and it has stood the hard wind well—extra well.

As to your Roundnose Cotton, will say, I think it fine. We picked 249 lbs. first picking; since the rain a few weeks it has begun a second growth, running up 2 feet to 18 inches, averaging 75 bolls and squares to the stalk. We have found all your seeds that we have bought to be just as represented, which is saying a good deal. We are very much pleased with them. I am going to plant all of the Ferguson's Roundnose Cotton next year.

MRS. A. M. DAUGHTERY, Texas.

I am greatly pleased so far with the Virgatus Cotton seed purchased from you this spring. Planted three acres on May 24th, and at this date am pretty sure of three bales. It is opening up fine. About half of it is fallen and broken down on account of being so full of fruit. Stalks have from 50 to 150 grown bolls. I only planted between one-third and one-half acre in the Roundnose, but it is just as good as the Virgatus. No fertilizer whatever was used.

J. S. COFFEY, Texas.

Will say in regard to the seeds which I ordered from you, that the Mebane Triumph cotton is making a little better than two-thirds of a bale per acre, while other cotton is making less than one-half bale.

A. A. MORRISON.

I received my shipment of seeds O. K. and will gather from three-fourths to a bale per acre. I am well pleased with them. They are the variety of seed for Northern Arkansas I think. This has been a hard crop year for cotton. I did not get anything scarcely except the July crop.

M. G. THOMPSON.

SMALL GRAIN

We have made our study of the small grains of Texas, second only to that of cotton and corn. We believe that the small grains deserve a great deal more attention from the Southern Farmer than they usually receive. We have grown and tested a number of varieties and strains of Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley, etc., and have used our "Head-to-the-row" test with them just as with our corn.

We have made some very valuable selections from our tests and believe that all the varieties offered in this catalog deserve the attention of every Southwestern farmer who desires small grain of greater resisting and higher yielding qualities than is found in the seed offered by the elevators or the ordinary seed dealer.



Rudy Wheat. The man in the picture is six feet tall.

SEED OATS

Nothing is better for live stock of any kind—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc.—than winter pasture. There is no crop grown that will furnish the Southwestern farmer as fine winter pasture as early sown fall oats. Besides furnishing the most excellent pasture for stock in the winter, thus reducing your feed bill, a crop of oats can be harvested in the spring.

MITCHELL'S SELECT TEXAS RED RUST-PROOF OATS

This is a selection of the Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats which can be planted either as a fall or spring crop. They have stood a number of severe winters and will stand



Head Row Test of Improved Red Rust Proof Oats. Planting the product of a single select head in a row, one grain to a hill, one foot apart. Each row is from a different head. Contrast with the use of the old fanning mill as a means of determining which plants are hardiest, best stoolers, freest from rust, stiffest straw, largest heads and best quality and yield the largest quantity of grain.

more. In these oats we have striven for uniformity in size, color, stooling qualities, time of ripening, and rust resisting qualities. These oats averaged $87\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre in 1911-1912.

COMMERCIAL TEXAS RED RUST-PROOF SEED OATS

While we strongly advise the use of Mitchell's Select, we are prepared to furnish the very best commercial Texas Red Rust Proof Oats grown on Grayson County's richest soil. Prices: One to five bushels, \$1.00 per bushel; five to twenty bushels, 90c per bushel. High Grade Commercial Grown, one to five bushels, 75c per bushel; five to twenty bushels, 65c per bushel.

OUR OATS HAVE all been recleaned and put up in five bushel heavy bags. They are remarkably free from trash, and harmful weed seeds.

Be sure to write for prices on large orders.

WHEAT

We are fortunately situated in the most productive wheat section of the Southwest, and it has been recognized as such for more than a quarter of a century. It might be interesting to many of our friends to know that Denton, our adjoining county has taken first prize on wheat and flour in competition against wheat and flour from all over the world at both Paris and St. Louis expositions.

We offer only those varieties which have proven their superiority in practical field tests.

SIBLEY'S NEW GOLDEN. The best yielding variety in all our tests, a splendid variety of soft wheat. It has been thoroughly tested at the Oklahoma Experiment



Sibley's New Golden Wheat, grown in blocks to test the rate of seeding. Three pecks to the acre gave maximum yield of 27 bushels per acre.

Station and gave the highest average yield of any variety in their test. In our own trials here we secured the largest yield from Sibley's New Golden planted three to four pecks to the acre. It stands dry weather splendidly, and is a vigorous growing, free stooling bearded wheat that merits general use. It is a small berried soft wheat, of good milling qualities, and is fast coming into general favor.

Prices on request.

NATIVE MEDITERRANEAN. We have made arrangements by which we can supply our patrons with a strain of acclimated Mediterranean wheat that is thoroughly reliable throughout the wheat growing section of the Southwest. A well known variety of soft wheat of excellent quality. Current prices on application.

RUDY WHEAT. This is a variety of bearded soft wheat introduced from Pennsylvania. It has proven to be a very heavy yielder, and is well liked by all who have tried it. It has been grown in Grayson County for four seasons. We have tested it in comparison with other varieties and have found it a better yielder than native Med-

iterranean. It has the largest, longest heads, and the largest, prettiest grain of any variety we know. Prices on request.

FULTZ WHEAT, or SMOOTH HEAD WHEAT. This is a variety that is extensively grown the world over, and is everywhere a good yielder. The superior yielding qualities of Fultz Wheat and the extra value of the straw are generally conceded. Owing to the occasional damage by birds just as the heads were maturing our farmers ceased growing smooth head wheat some years ago. In recent years, however, with the disappearance of the birds, the smooth head wheats are again coming into use. We want to send you samples of Fultz Wheat. You will be well pleased with the large, roundish, plump berry.

BARLEY. Texas Winter is the best variety for the Southwest. Barley is often an excellent crop, not only for its grain, but to furnish winter grazing for the horses, cattle, and especially hogs and poultry. It is strictly a winter barley and withstands the severe weather. It is recommended above all others for early and late fall planting. We call this variety "Texas Winter Barley" at the suggestion of Prof. H. B. Derr, Barley Expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is quite similar to the famous Tennessee Winter Barley, but is more resistant to the cold than the latter. Barley is a profitable and safe grain crop and highly desirable for winter grazing.

Prices: \$1.00 per bushel. Ask for prices on large orders.

BEARDLESS BARLEY. Grows about the same as bearded barley, but stiffer straw which makes it stand up well. A heavy yielder, often running 60 to 80 bushels per acre. Having no beards it is as easy to handle as oats.

Price: \$1.50 per bushel. Get prices on large orders.

RYE. Rye is a very hardy plant, suitable for winter pasture, and sometimes makes excellent grain crops in the Southwest. It is very desirable for winter pasture and for a cover crop to be plowed under in early spring.

Price: \$1.25 per bushel. Write for current prices on large orders.

SPELT, or EMMER. Spelt is a very valuable grain introduced in this country from Russia. It is a great drouth resistant and a heavy yielder. The plant grows tall like rye and matures early, and very much resembles barley.

Spelt makes a very fine winter pasture, is relished by all kinds of live stock. Sow in the fall or spring, 75 to 100 pounds per acre, just as you would wheat or oats. It has given satisfactory results in both Texas and Oklahoma. We sold one of our customers several thousand pounds last season and he is well pleased with it. Weighs 40 pounds to the bushel.

Prices: One to five bushels, \$1.10 per bushel; five to ten bushels and over, \$1.00 per bushel. Write for prices on large orders.

FORAGE CROPS

Texas and Oklahoma farmers are realizing more and more the importance of forage crops for planting on land after the grain is removed. The non-saccharine sorghums, such as Milo, Kafir, etc., are very valuable for sowing on land where the first crops are a failure. Instead of the land lying idle it can be made to produce profitable crops. Our sales of such seeds is an indication of the great favor with which they are being received.

KAFIR CORN

BLACK HULL WHITE. Grows four to five feet high. Fodder of Kaffir is very palatable and is relished by stock of all kinds.

For fodder sow 25 to 50 pounds per acre, broadcast or in drills. For grain sow about ten pounds per acre in rows three feet apart and cultivate as for corn.

Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.

RED KAFIR CORN. Very much like the white Kafir, only grows taller stalks, slender, juicy and very leafy. Grain is somewhat smaller and harder than white Kafir.

Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.

MILO MAIZE

DWARF YELLOW. A sure dry weather crop. Stalks grow four to six feet and suckers freely. Grain is much like Kafir though not so hard. Matures several weeks earlier than Kafir but the stalks are coarser and are not as good feed as Kafir.

Prices: Peck, 40c; half bushel, 75c; bushel, \$1.10. Ask for prices on large orders.

EXTRA DWARF WHITE. Grows only about four feet tall. Makes a smaller stalk than the Dwarf Yellow Milo; makes fine large heads. Grains are white and somewhat softer than Kafir.

JERUSALEM CORN

A good dry weather crop. Grows three to five feet high, suckers, and has heads on each sucker. Plant three pounds to the acre in three-foot rows.

Prices on application.

SHALLU, OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT

A non-saccharine sorghum which stools very freely and makes some enormous yields. Fine for all kinds of live stock, especially excellent to make hens lay. We would advise every farmer to have a small patch of Shallu for his poultry. Sow in rows three feet wide at the rate of about eight to ten pounds per acre.

Prices: Peck, 60c; half bushel, \$1.15; bushel, \$1.60. Ask for prices on large orders.

BROOM CORN

Broom Corn is a tropical plant and must be planted after the ground is warmed up by the spring sunshine. This is a crop that deserves special attention. The prices paid for the brush for several years has been unusually high, and during the past season broom corn brush frequently sold for \$200 per ton. An acre will produce from 500 to 1,000 pounds of brush. Broom corn should be planted after late corn planting time. It is needless to mention when the crop is so valuable, that seed producing only the best brush should be used. A well prepared seed-bed is necessary to obtain regular germination. The seed should be planted in drill, a seed every two to four inches. Sometimes it is planted in hills. Send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 174 for full information on growing broom corn.

STANDARD DWARF. A popular native variety with broom makers in the Southwest. The brush is good and the plant stands the dry weather well.

Prices: Send for current market prices.

TENNESSEE EVERGREEN. A tall growing variety, eight to ten feet high, produces brush of exceptional value and bright color.

Prices: Send for current market prices.

MILLET

Millet makes a good forage crop and may be planted early, as soon as danger of frost is over, or later on potato or stubble land. Don't let your land grow up in weeds to plague you when it can be made to produce an abundance of good feed.

GERMAN MILLET. We offer the large headed German Millet of the purest and best strains to be had. When grown for hay plant one-half to one bushel per acre, either broadcast or drilled. When planted for seed use half quantity. Make a good seed bed before sowing millet.

Prices: 25 pounds, \$1.00; bushel, \$1.75. Get prices on large orders.

COMMON MILLET. Similar to German millet, but heads and stalks smaller. Makes good hay, and can be grown on poorer land than German millet.

Price: \$1.50 per bushel. Get prices on large quantities.

HUNGARIAN MILLET is an earlier sort, with abundant foliage and slender heads; withstands drouth well.

Price: \$1.00 per peck.



Testing the Fodder Producing Qualities of Pure Strains of Millet. Compare the foliage of the middle row with the others.

SORGHUM, OR SUGAR CANE

There are several varieties of Sugar Cane, differing in the time required for ripening, and qualities for forage or syrup making. Sorghum is a valuable crop whether grown for forage or for syrup making and should be more generally planted. When sown broadcast for forage use one to two bushels per acre. When drilled, half the amount. Plant any time from March to August. Prices subject to frequent changes. Send for special prices on large quantities. Open orders will be filled at market price.

EARLY AMBER. Earliest variety and very popular both for forage or syrup making. Price \$1.25 per bushel.

ORANGE. Later maturing and stouter, splendid drouth resister, and much liked for forage. Price \$1.25 per bushel.

SUMAC or RED TOP. The Sumac or Red Top varieties are later maturing than the two described above. They are very desirable, however, for early planting. In our tests this past season the Sumac or Red Top variety proved to be the best drouth resister. Price, \$1.50 per bushel.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE. This is a tall, stout, late-growing variety of Sorghum that is very desirable for syrup making. It will yield a larger amount of syrup than any other variety under average seasonal conditions.

Prices: One to five pounds, 15c per pound; five to ten pounds, 12c per pound. Special prices on large orders.

JAPANESE SORGHUM. A new variety of sugar cane. Grows 12 to 14 feet and makes syrup of the finest quality.

Prices same as Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.

LEGUMINOUS FORAGE CROPS

Ever since man began tilling the soil, centuries and centuries ago, "Legumes," or pod bearing plants such as alfalfa, peas, beans, clovers, vetches, peanuts, lentils and many more, have been recognized as soil restoratives and soil builders, and have been largely used to increase the fertility of the soil. Legumes under normal conditions have the power of taking free nitrogen from the air and fixing it in the soil in such chemical combination that it is readily available for plant food.

Legumes have long tap roots which penetrate the soil to a great depth. Their numerous smaller roots open up the soil and sub-soil and gather plant food that can not be reached by any other classes of plants. These numerous roots also produce an abundance of humus. When Legumes are turned under green they make the best of fertilizer.

Legumes can be profitably grown in every farming country in the world. Of course, the season must be taken into consideration. When failures occur on apparently good farm land, where every precaution has been taken, the cause can usually be attributed to one of the following reasons: 1—Land turned sour by lack of lime. 2—Land worn out by continuous cropping. In every case the beneficial bacteria have been destroyed. To make success with legumes the land must be in proper condition. We will be glad to advise every one writing us on this subject to the best of our knowledge.

Prices on the leguminous seeds are constantly changing and we advise our customers to write us for the current market prices or send us their orders and we will make the closest prices possible.

ALFALFA

The word Alfalfa is taken from Arabic and means "best fodder" and the correctness of this name no one will dispute. We believe that alfalfa is too well known to every farmer in the Southwest to need any description from us.

Success of alfalfa depends largely upon the conditions of the soil and the proper method of sowing. We have made quite an exhaustive study of this most wonderful forage crop and will be glad to advise any one writing us to the best of our knowledge.

We find that most failures to grow alfalfa are due to not having the soil properly prepared or to the method used in planting. While it is a mistaken idea that the soil should be like the proverbial ashbank for a depth of six or eight inches, it is essential to have the first inch or inch and a half of soil well pulverized; beneath this the soil should be firm in order to give the rootlets anchorage. The alfalfa plant, though quite hardy when once established, is very tender when young.

The ideal time to sow is in the spring as soon as danger of frost is passed, or in the fall as soon as the soil is in condition. We advise breaking the ground deep as possible and giving it time to re-compact before seeding. Then thoroughly pulverize the first inch or so of soil. Sow with a wheel barrow seeder at the rate of twenty pounds of good seed per acre and harrow in. It is also a good idea to roll lightly in order to get the seed in contact with the soil.

ALFALFA SEED. We are making a specialty of strictly high grade Alfalfa Seed

and are leaving the cheaper sorts for others to handle. We recommend the use of only the **best** native alfalfa, such as our "Monogram Brand," but some of our customers prefer European or Turkestan seed. We keep only the best of each grade and will be glad to send samples to prospective buyers. Our "Monogram Brand" is without exception the brightest, cleanest and best seed we have ever seen.

Prices: "Monogram Brand," extra fancy native grown, one pound, 25c; twenty pounds, enough for one acre, \$3.50; fifty pounds, \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$16.50. Write for prices on large orders.

European, extra fancy, one pound, 25c; twenty pounds, \$3.50; fifty pounds, \$8.00; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

Imported Turkestan, extra fancy, supposed to be hardier because of the fact they are grown in Turkestan, a province of Asia Minor, where the weather is very severe. Prices same as "Monogram Brand."

LESPEDEZA, OR JAPAN CLOVER

Grows on all sorts of waste pasture lands. Makes an excellent feed for all kinds of live stock and at the same time enriches the soil. Lespedeza reseeds itself every year no matter how closely it is pastured. Sow in spring or fall on permanent pasture. Cover lightly by harrowing.

Prices: One pound, postpaid, 30c; ten pounds, by express, \$2.25; fifty pounds, \$10.00; 100 pounds, \$19.00.

BURR CLOVER

This valuable clover is becoming more and more popular as a winter pasture throughout the South. It is very valuable to sow on Bermuda sod as the Burr Clover comes up in the fall, grows all winter and until the Bermuda is out in the spring. Re-seeds itself to come again the next fall. Every farmer should get a patch of Burr Clover started on his place.

Sow 30 to 60 pounds per acre in the burr and stock will trample it in, or 12 to 15 pounds recleaned seed per acre and scratch in with harrow.

Prices: Southern grown seed in burr, pound, 25c, postpaid; 30 pounds, enough for one acre, \$6.00. Ask for prices on large quantities.

California grown seed in burr: Pound, 25c, postpaid; 30 pounds, \$5.00. Recleaned seed, pound, 30c, postpaid; ten pounds, \$2.00; 100 pounds, \$19.00. Write for prices on large quantities.

COW PEAS, OR FIELD PEAS

We can not too strongly urge the planting of Cow Peas. There is always a good market for Cow Peas and the price is rarely ever under \$1.50 per bushel. A good crop of peas will make from 20 to 75 bushels to the acre, depending on the variety planted, season, and the kind of soil. You have not only the crop of peas and a fine crop of the very best hay, but you have added humus to your soil, increased the nitrogen and put the ground in better physical condition. The crop following peas is worth from \$5.00 to \$10.00 more from the peas having been grown on the ground.

There are a number of varieties of Cow Peas, but we quote only those most widely grown in the Southwest, and those which we can recommend to our farmer friends. Cow Peas are very profitable to plant on potato or stubble land after harvest.

BLACKEYE. This is perhaps the best known and most widely grown variety of field or cow peas. Produces a good quantity of fine peas which find a ready sale in the winter for table use.

Prices: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25. Ask for prices on large orders.

WHIPPOORWILL. Next to Blackeye, the best known and most extensively grown pea on the market. Grows bushy and makes excellent forage.

Prices: Peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00. Ask for prices on large orders.

CLAY. Similar to Whippoorwill, but make more vines.

Price: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25.

WONDERFUL or UNKNOWN. A great viney pea. Takes longer to mature than either Whips or Blackeyes.

Prices: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25.

CREAM or LADY PEAS. On account of their superior quality are quite popular with the housewife for table use. Good grower and heavy yielder.

Prices: Peck, 85c; bushel, \$3.25.

VELVET BEAN

A climbinb nitrogenous plant, making a rapid growth and forming a dense mass of foliage. Velvet Beans should be planted in March or April at the rate of one-half bushel per acre, in rows four feet apart, dropping the seeds four inches apart in the rows.

Prices: Pound, 22c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 10c; 20 pounds, \$1.80; 50 pounds, \$4.00; 100 pounds, \$7.50.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED

This plant will subsist on very thin, sandy land, attaining a marvelously rank growth where few other plants thrive. Should be planted very early in the spring. It may be sown broadcast like millet, or may be planted in drills. It will usually grow two to three feet high, but if put on good soil will grow much higher. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed are usually sown to the acre. It produces excellent hay, but if sown for this it should be grown in a situation where the hay can be handled.

Prices: Pound, 60c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 50c; ten pounds, \$4.50.

SOY, OR SOJA BEAN

The Soy Beans have demonstrated a great farm value in the past few years, and could be profitably grown to a much greater extent. Being a quick maturing annual, it will prove especially helpful for those who cannot grow clover. A crop of Soy Beans can be produced between spring and autumn frosts anywhere in the States. It grows on land that will make 40 bushels of corn per acre and will, if ploughed under, put \$16.00 worth of fertilizer matter per acre into the soil. Land that will make one and one-half tons of timothy or clover, will make three tons of Soja Bean Hay, worth more per ton than timothy.

Culture. Prepare as for corn. Nitrogenous manures are beneficial. Seed may be sown broadcast with wheat drill, in rows 16 to 24 inches apart, or with corn drill, to be cultivated as corn, one-half bushel per acre. Soy Beans may follow a crop of rye or barley or be sown in the standing corn at time of the last cultivation, if weather is seasonable. If sown in corn, put in two rows of Soy Beans between each two rows of corn. Sow about two pecks to the acre in rows, like corn, and cultivate it, if seed is desired. For pasture, soiling or hay, sow four or five pecks to the acre. To harvest for seed cut off or pull up the plant when the first pods begin to open and thresh them as soon as dry. In threshing remove concaves and run cylinder slowly or seed will split.

Prices: Packet, 10c; pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, pound, 15c; twenty pounds, \$1.75; 50 pounds \$4.00; 100 pounds, \$7.50.

VETCHES

WINTER or HAIRY VETCH. Sometimes known as Sand Vetch. This is an excellent winter cover crop. Furnishes green pasture and at the same time prevents washing and adds nitrogen to the soil. It is often sown with oats, rye or barley. We urge every farmer to try at least one acre of Hairy Vetch. When once started it re-seeds itself every year.

Prices: One pound, 30c, postpaid; 20 pounds, \$3.50; 100 pounds, \$15.00.

PEANUTS

There is always a ready market for Peanuts and for Peanut Hay. Peanuts also make the finest pasture in the world for hogs. The little Spanish variety seems to be the most popular sort and will do well on any soil that will produce corn.

Prices: Spanish Peanuts, choice seed stock, per bushel, \$2.00. Mammoth Virginia or "Jumbo," per bushel, \$2.00.

INOCULATION FOR LEGUMES

For all Leguminous crops such as alfalfa, clover, vetches, peas, beans, etc., we recommend an application of the famous NITRA-GERM Soil Bacteria. NITRA-GERM means a great improvement in the style of inoculation, as it does away with the old hazardous and expensive style of removing soil from an inoculated field to a new field. NITRA-GERM is sold in about one pound packages, which contain billions of germs to be mixed with the seed for one acre; its price is \$2.00 per package. NITRA-GERM will improve these crops and secure a good catch. There is no better investment for these crops. Write us for literature and testimonials.

In regard to the seed, which you sent me, will say that I am well pleased with the cotton. I think it the best cotton that I have ever raised. I think that I will make two and a half bales off of the three acres which I planted. I planted it on very thin land—land that a half bale per acre is considered a big crop. I have used no fertilizer of any kind, and the Mebane Triumph is making a third more than Russell's Big Boll Prolific, on the same kind of land and with the same cultivation. You may send this letter to Mr. Ferguson, if you wish.

B. Y. WATSON.

I am taking this opportunity to report to you on the results which I secured with the cotton seed furnished me by Mr. Markham. I am certainly well pleased with it. It is making a bale to the acre. I am going to plant all of my seed again next year, and if you have any other good variety, I should be very glad to procure some of them, in order to compare the two varieties.

W. H. BURNES, Route 2.

GRASS SEED

The Southwest has so many native grasses that for a long time the domesticated grasses of more importance were neglected. From the enormous increase in our sales on grass seed we feel sure that more time and attention is being given grasses. We list below a few of the most popular grasses but as we are continuously adding to our stocks, we would advise you to write us in regard to any grass not listed.

RESCUE GRASS. Rescue is one of our most valuable winter pasture grasses. It comes soon after the first fall rains and grows through the winter, reseeds itself and dies down in April or May. It does not come out from the roots and never becomes a pest. Sow in fall and cover lightly. Sixteen to eighteen pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

Prices: Pound, by mail, postpaid, 25c; ten pounds, by freight or express, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$10.00.

BERMUDA GRASS. This most wonderful and valuable grass is too well known to need description from us. Sow four to five pounds per acre on well prepared soil.

Prices: Pound, by mail, postpaid, \$1.00. Write for special prices on large quantities.

BROME GRASS (*Bromus Inermis*). A very popular grass for pasture and for hay. Grows in every section of the United States. No season is too hot nor too cold for it, and no soil is too wet nor too dry for it. Sow in spring fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Is a quick grower and forms a permanent sod but does not become a pest.

Prices: Pound, by mail, postpaid, 30c; ten pounds, by freight or express, not prepaid, \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$16.00.

JOHNSON GRASS. Johnson Grass is fast becoming an important hay grass in the Southwest. While we would not advise the introduction of Johnson Grass into sections not infested, often there is just enough Johnson Grass on a piece of land to cause a great deal of trouble with any other crop and yet not enough for a profitable hay crop. We would advise planting a liberal quantity of Johnson Grass seed on such land in order to make a finer stem and better quality of hay and at the same time greatly increase the quantity. We have some extra nice recleaned Johnson Grass seed and will be glad to mail samples on request.

Prices: Pound, postpaid, 20c; ten pounds, freight or express, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$10.00.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

There are several varieties of Rape, but we believe that it will prove a loss of time and money to experiment with any but Dwarf Essex Rape. While primarily Rape is sown for hog pasture, there is no other crop that will furnish the abundance of fodder that Rape will for cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. When sown broadcast use five to eight pounds per acre; in drills three feet apart, two pounds is sufficient.

Price: Per pound, postpaid, 25c; 20 pounds by express or freight, \$2.00; 50 pounds, \$4.50; 100 pounds, \$8.00.

In reply to your letter of the 19th will say that I can redistribute all of the seed, again this year, if it is satisfactory to you, and could place a thousand bushels more. Mr. Whitley, to whom I gave two bushels of the cotton seed, and a half bushel of the Munson corn, and is certainly well pleased with the results. He is making 1,538 pounds of cotton to the acre, the first picking. If you want to see some fine corn, just come up to the county fair, and see some of his Munson that will be on exhibition there. Both the corn and cotton were planted on old hill land, and no fertilizer was used. The neighboring farmers are very anxious to secure all of the seeds from Mr. Whitley that they possibly can. All are very enthusiastic over them. He made over 50 bushels per acre and it was planted on old hill land without any fertilizer.

J. W. PARLIER, Special Agent.

In reply to yours of the 19th will say that the cotton seed which you sent me last spring has yielded from ten to twenty per cent better than any other cotton in the county. As it has done so well, there will be a greater demand for seed this next year, than the patches will furnish us. I believe that these seed have done more towards bettering the cotton in this county, than anything has ever done before. Thanking you many times over for the seed, I remain,

J. E. TAYLOR, Special Agent.

Dear Sir: I am indeed well pleased with the cotton for several reasons: 1.—It matures quicker than the cotton we had here. 2.—It makes more per acre than our cotton. 3.—The bolls are fine and large looking. I brought three open bolls through town yesterday and the people of Haynes said they certainly were fine. 4.—It lints well. I would not take hardly any price for the seed. We had too much rain in August, and the army worm came early also. But in spite of these obstacles, I am making three-fourths of a bale to the acre. If nothing had happened, I believe I would have made a bale per acre. But three-fourths of a bale to the acre is very good. Our native cotton would not do so well by half.

P. W. LONG.

The Triumph cotton made a good stand, fruited early, and matured well, in spite of many unfavorable conditions. Compared with other varieties, planted under the same conditions, the points in favor of Triumph are 100 per cent increase.

W. F. HADEN, Special Agent, Arkansas.

Made 1,150 pounds of Triumph on old land with stable manure and 500 pounds on new land with commercial fertilizer.

R. M. NALL, Texas.

DWARF WAX BEANS

Three quarts of seed to 100 yards of row; 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. Matures 45 to 90 days from germination.

BLACK WAX. Early and very prolific. Small black pods about 4 inches long. 4 oz., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.60; ½ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$7.50.

DAVIS WHITE WAX. Extra early and very prolific. Almost stringless and rust-proof. Long yellow pods, very brittle. Excellent for canning. 4 oz., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.60; ½ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$7.50.

GOLDEN WAX. Early and productive. Pods long, straight and flat, golden yellow color. A very popular sort. 4 oz., 10c; lb., 20c; peck, \$2.60; ½ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$7.50.

**DWARF GREEN POD**

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS. Earliest and hardiest of all green pod varieties. Long, fleshy, straight pods. Free from rust and blight. Superior to Valentine. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; peck, \$2.50; ½ bu., \$4.25; bu., \$7.25.

GIANT STRINGLESS. A general purpose bean. Longer pods and later than Valentines. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; peck, \$2.50; ½ bu., \$4.00; bu., \$7.00.

BLACK VALENTINE. Early; hardy; round straight pods. Disease resistant. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; peck, \$2.40; ½ bu., \$4.00; bu., \$7.00.

**POLE BEANS**

One quart to 200 poles, or three pints to 100 yards of row; 15 quarts to acre. Matures 45 to 90 days from germination.

KENTUCKY WONDER. Pods green; very long and borne in clusters. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.25; ½ bu., \$4.25; bu., \$7.25.

LAZY WIFE. Entirely stringless green pods; very prolific. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; peck, \$2.40; ½ bu., \$4.00; bu., \$7.00.

DWARF LIMA BEANS

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. Stout erect bushes; large handsome pods, filled with luscious beans. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.75; ½ bu., \$5.00; bu., \$8.00.

HENDERSON'S. Compact bush. Produces large crops until frost. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.50; ½ bu., \$4.75; bu., \$7.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS

EXTRA EARLY LIMA. About ten days earlier than ordinary limas. Continues fruiting from May until frost.

LARGE WHITE LIMA. One of the best shelled beans grown. Matures in about 90 days. Pods in clusters. ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; peck, \$2.25; ½ bu., \$4.25; bu., \$7.25.

BEETS

Five ounces plants 100 yards. Ready for use in 40 to 75 days from time of seeding.

ECLIPSE. Excellent variety; uniform globular shape; small top; delicious flavor. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 80c.

EGYPTIAN EARLY DARK RED. Slightly flattened; diameter 2 to 3 inches; early and free from woodiness. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 50c; lb., 95c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Only few days later than Eclipse. Summer use; medium size, standard turnip shape variety. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 45c; lb., 80c.

MANGEL WURZEL. Mammoth long red; largest of all and most productive.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Rich yellow color; cylindrical; easily gathered. ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.



CABBAGE

All our cabbage seed are grown from the very best select stock and are true to name.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

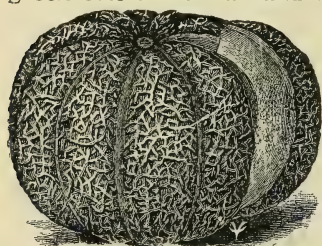
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Earliest standard variety of cabbage; best quality, but not so large as Charleston Large Wakefield; resists cold; has no loose leaves. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD. About a third larger than Jersey Wakefield; medium early. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH. Medium early; flat head; good shipper. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

SUREHEAD. Large flat heads. Late maturing. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.

LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. Very large; flat heads; maturing late. Bluish green color. For fall and winter crops. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$2.00.



CANTALOUPE

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.

ROCKY FORD. Home grown seed. Very popular small basket muskmelon; flesh thick; green, sweet and very fine flavor. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

NUTMEG. The earliest and one of the best known sorts. Flesh greenish yellow; rich and sugary. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

ACME. Early; oblong in shape; surface somewhat rough and coarsely netted; flesh light green. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY HAKENSACK. Oval with slightly flattened ends; heavily netted and ribbed; flesh thick and light green; spicy. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

CARROTS

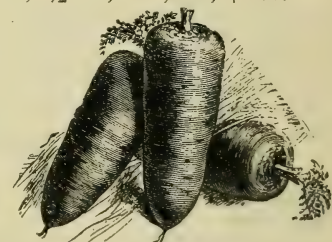
Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.

DANVER'S HALF LONG. Excellent market variety. Rich orange color; smooth and very handsome; very prolific. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY SCARLET HORN. Grows 3 to 4 inches long and decidedly stump rooted; fine grained and good flavor. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

OX HEART. Of finest table qualities. It is a most hardy and desirable sort for stiff soils, as it grows only about 6 inches long. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.

LONG ORANGE. Best late variety for general field culture. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.50.



COLLARDS

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

GEORGIA or CABBAGE GREENS. Its hardy and vigorous character fits it to resist most successfully unfavorable conditions to growth. Can be artificially blanched by enveloping each plant for four weeks with large paper or muslin bags. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c.

SWEET CORN

One quart of seed to 100 yards of row; two quarts to acre.

Everyone should have a patch of Sweet Corn for early roasting ears. We quote below the leading varieties and those which we recommend.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. A short stalk; very productive variety; frequently producing three ears to stalk; ears large. Highly recommended as one of the very best. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$4.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Ears large. Most popular sort of the late kind. More widely used than all other sorts combined. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$4.50.

ADAMS EXTRA EARLY. A great favorite with those who wish the first corn of the season. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

EARLY WHITE COB CORN. Extra early, with white grains; ears 6 to 7 inches long; good qualities. Lb., 15c; peck, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

CUCUMBERS

Four ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; three pounds to the acre.

A very profitable crop and well adapted to the Southwestern soils and climates.

EARLY FRAME or SHORT GREEN. Medium size. Excellent for packing and for table use. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c.

LONG GREEN. Most popular sort. Unsurpassed for general use. Extra long. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c.

EARLY CLUSTER. Very prolific and rapid fruit setting variety. One of the very best for pickling purposes. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c.



EGG PLANT

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

MAMMOTH PURPLE SPINELESS. Fruits large, round, dark purple and excellent quality. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$4.00.

LETTUCE

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

PRIZEHEAD. Large, loose heads with curled leaves, tinged beautifully with light brown, and very tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON. One of the most widely grown and best adapted to winter forcing in the South. Largely shipped to Northern markets. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED HANSON. One of the best for growing during hot, dry weather of the summer. Solid heads of crisp, excellent flavored, very light colored leaves. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA WHITE BUTTER. Home grown seed. Excellent for open ground; forming large solid light green heads, the inside of which is blanched to light creamy yellow. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.



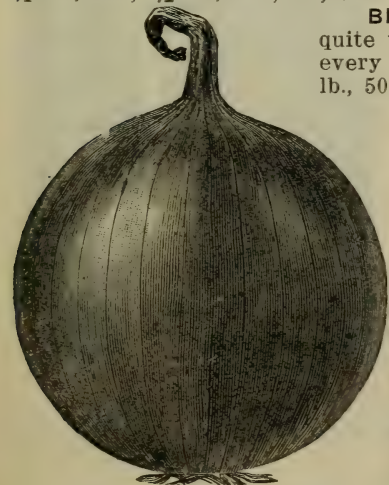
MUSTARD

Five ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to the acre.

OSTRICH PLUME. Most beautiful variety; of excellent flavor. Leaves are prettily ruffled, curled, crimped, and turned outward like graceful ostrich plumes. Used largely for garnishing dishes.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. Very attractively curled and one of the most widely grown varieties in the South. Sown for early spring or fall greens. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LEAVED. Extra early leaves; quite tender and admirable for salad. Should have place in every Southwestern garden. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.



ONIONS

BERMUDA ONIONS

In drills 12 inches apart use 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

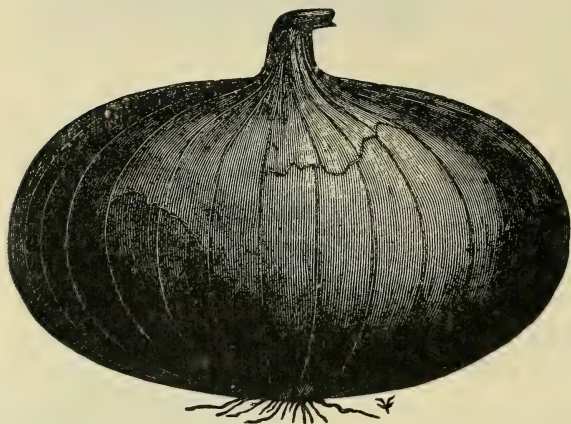
WHITE BERMUDA. Most extensively grown variety in the Southwest. A favorite with market gardeners, and excellent for table use. A flat pale, straw colored onion of very mild flavor. Best suited to rich alluvial soils. Oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.75.

RED BERMUDA ONIONS. Very similar to the white Bermudas. Has a red skin and grows a little larger than the white. Not quite so marketable as the latter. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50.

WHITE VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL. Earliest and perhaps the mildest of all white onions. Quite desirable for pickling. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. A very large silver white onion of a mild, sweet flavor. In size is about equal to the yellow Prizetaker, but more flattened at the top and matures earlier. Sow in fall or spring. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.



YELLOW VARIETIES

YELLOW PRIZETAKER. Perhaps the largest of yellow onions. Often grow to 3 or 4 pounds. Globe shape; skin of straw color with mild, sweet, white flesh. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVER. Medium size, and in color, shape and flavor, similar to yellow Prizetaker, though somewhat earlier and a better shipper. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$1.50.

RED VARIETIES

RED WETHERSFIELD. Probably most extensively grown of all red varieties. Bulbs having purplish red skin and flesh of purplish white color. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$1.75.

PEAS

Three quarts of seed to 100 yards of row.

NOTTS EXCELSIOR. Compact growth, many handsome good sized pods, which are well packed with large peas of unusual sweet flavor. Medium size. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM. Dwarf plant; pods are about 3 inches long and are well filled; peas wrinkled. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

AMERICAN WONDER. Plants grow only 10 inches high. Peas are large and luscious quality. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Standard varieties for main crop or summer use. Very prolific. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

WHITE MARROWFAT. Very late sort, bearing large quantities of well filled pods. Lb., 25c; peck, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$3.00; bu., \$5.75.

TELEPHONE. Late sort with tall growing vines. Pods are very large size; large peas of delicious flavor. Lb., 30c; peck, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$4.50; bu., \$8.75.

PEPPER

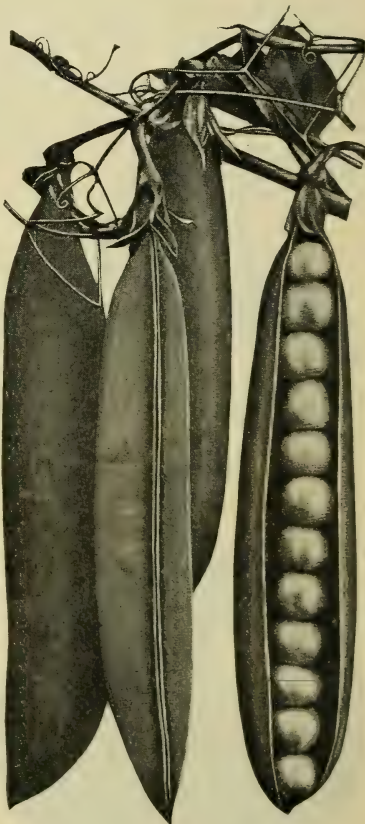
One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

CHINESE GIANT. Extra large; double the diameter of any other known pepper; very mild. Can be eaten out of the hand like an apple. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.40; lb., \$4.25.

RUBY KING. A very popular sort; absolutely mild in flavor, producing five or six large fruits to the bush. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

BELL or BULL NOSE. Broad at the end, almost square; early. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Fruit 3 inches in length and very hot. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.



OKRA

Twelve ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

DWARF GREEN POD. Fifty days. Ten days earlier than the tall varieties. Short stocky growth; very prolific. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

LONG GREEN POD. The earliest and best. Dwarf stalk and long green pods; 3 inches long; thirty days from planting. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

WHITE POD VELVET. Sixty days. Pods unusually long, white and slim, often reaching a length of 10 inches; exceedingly productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.



RADISH



Six ounces of seed will plant 100 yards of row.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET WHITE TIPPED. Very early. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. Rich in color and smooth in skin. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. 22 days; olive shaped; upper part is scarlet and bottom white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Well known market variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

WHITE LADY FINGER. 23 days to mature; flavor most excellent and altogether a very satisfactory sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 50c.

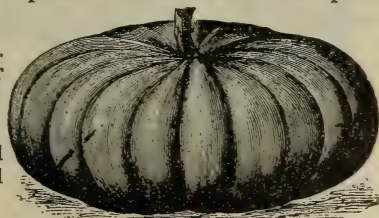
PUMPKIN

KENTUCKY FIELD. A popular, very productive variety. Large, flat, rich, creamy yellow color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. Bell shaped. Superior flavor. Fine for pies. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

LARGE FIELD or BIG TOM. Fine for dairy cattle. Skin and flesh deep, rich, orange color. Flesh tender and soft when cooked. Excellent for pies. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

CASHAW. Crook neck with green white striped skin. Flesh rich yellow color. Solid, fine grained and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.





SPINACH

Six ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

BLOOMSDALE. 40 days. Superior to all others for fall growing. This variety has been quite popular for nearly a century. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

LONG STANDING. Prostrate variety of thick leaves of dark color. Slow to shoot and seed, and valuable for that reason. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

SQUASH

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. Productive and early bearing. Skins of fruit orange-yellow and thickly warted. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. Medium early; strong bushy growth and often bears fruit 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

HUBBARD. Most popular late table variety. Fruit oblong, skin is warted and of olive green color. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 80c.



TOMATO

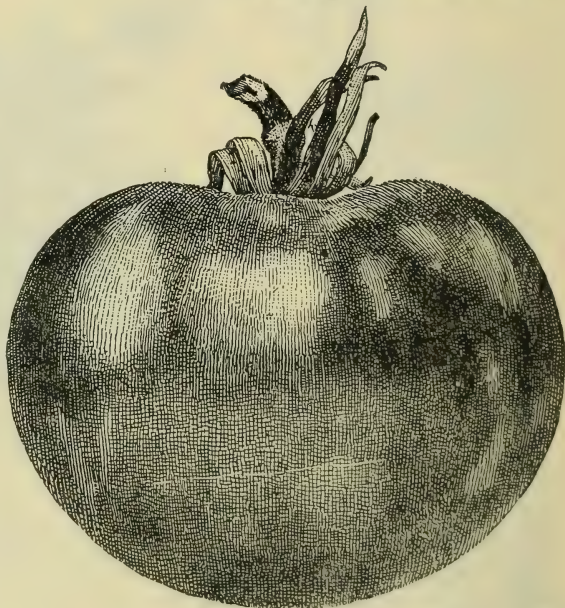
One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

PONDEROSA. A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing but few seeds. Very choice; best stock to be had from anyone. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.75.

DWARF STONE. Of upright close jointed or bush habit. Foliage very dark and almost black; fruit borne in clusters of four or five, and large size. Color, bright scarlet, and smooth. Largest fruit of all bush varieties. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$2.50.

ACME. An early ripener. Size, medium; shape, slightly oval and smooth; color, red with slight tinge of purple; flesh, deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00.

DWARF CHAMPION. Stems short, stiff, and almost self-supporting; leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted; fruit is borne in clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect stiff habit, is transplanted with absolute certainty. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$2.50.



WATERMELONS

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to the acre.

ALABAMA SWEET. Medium long, dark striped green rind melon, maturing medium early and moderately large in size. The tough rind has made this melon most popular among Texas shippers. Seed dirty white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Is an early oblong melon and of medium



WATERMELONS—Continued.

size and dark green color with stripes. Very productive and vigorous in growth. Small white seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. Long medium early, gray irregularly striped with green large stripes. Excellent shipper and ready seller. Seed white with black ears. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

HALBERT'S HONEY. Oblong in shape; glossy deep green color; medium early in maturing and medium large size. The best for home mar-



ket. Seed white, often colored. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET. Medium early; dark green rind; medium size, oblong; small clear white seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 70c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Oblong; medium early; pale green, and of large size; seed black. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

TOM WATSON. Long; medium early; dark deep mottled green; large size; seed few. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50.



POTATOES

At the time our catalog is published we are unable to quote prices on potatoes, but will be glad to send on application.

TRIUMPH. Very popular sort.

EARLY OHIO. Oblong; smooth; shallow eyes.

EARLY ROSE. Standard variety; noted for earliness.

TURNIPS

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to acre.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. Flat; medium size, smooth and of excellent table qualities; strap leafed. Earliest turnip grown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; lb., 75c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE TOP MILAN. Similar to the Purple Top Milan, except has white top. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 60c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF. Quick growing; flesh very fine grained and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

COWHORN. Long white carrot-like turnip; splendid quality, being tender and sweet flavored. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

SEVEN TOP. Grown for winter greens only. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.



PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN. Medium size; yellow skin and flesh. Chiefly grown for stock. Ranks best for storing as winter feed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

AMBER or YELLOW GLOBE. Somewhat larger than preceding variety, but used principally for the same purpose. Good flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

RUTA BEGA or SWEEDISH TURNIP. Similar to true turnip, differing in having smooth bluish leaves with roots more firm and larger and containing higher per cent of dry matter. Have better keeping qualities than any turnip. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 40c.

WHITE EGG. Small, oval shape; early, with flesh and skin both white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. Large coarse grain, well adapted to variety of sorts. Principally used for stock. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 40c.



"AUTO SPRAY" No. 1

A practical machine for spraying potatoes, small fruits, vineyards, greenhouses, poultry houses, etc. Good for use with whitewash, disinfectants, etc. Ask for description and prices.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Our stock of Conkey's Poultry Remedies comprises a cure for all poultry ills. Our 50c poultry book sent free on request. It tells you all the symptoms and all the cures.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

Non-poisonous to human, nor will it injure chickens or other animals. Sure death to bugs. 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

CAHOON SEED SOWERS

For sowing millet, alfalfa, clover, rape, turnips, and other small seeds. The best sower yet. Each, \$3.25.

STANDARD SEED CLEANERS

Re-clean your own seeds and get a bigger price for them. You can clean everything from mustard seed to velvet beans with the Standard. Ask about them.

PLANET, Jr. GARDEN TOOLS

We carry a full line of the famous Planet, Jr., Garden Tools, and shall be glad to send you a catalog and price list. We also have a stock of repair parts.

ROYAL WHEELBARROW SEEDERS



Sows alfalfa, clover, grass and millet. Seed faster and more satisfactory than any other seeder made. Express prepaid, \$9.00.

MONOGRAM POULTRY FOOD

Our Monogram Poultry Food is made from nice, clean grain and seeds mixed in the right proportion to get the best results. Contains no sand, grit or other waste matter. It is all feed, and all good feed. Prices: 12 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

MONOGRAM CHICK FOOD

We have made a study of feed for little chicks and our Monogram Chick Food embodies the best of our knowledge. We hatch and raise numbers of chickens in our store and feed them exclusively on our Monogram Chick Food and have not lost a chicken from disease of any sort. Prices: 12 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Prices on grain varies so much that we can not quote firm prices on Poultry Foods. Prices subject to market changes.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL

It is essential that laying hens have an abundance of lime. This is the best supplied in Monogram Crushed Oyster Shells. Prices: 10 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$1.00.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

While we list below only a few Incubators, Brooders, etc., our line of Poultry Supplies is full and complete and we will be glad to send you our Poultry Supply catalog.

SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR

This is an efficient, durable, well constructed, and most sanitary machine on the market. There is only one cheap thing about it—the price. We will be glad to send you a catalog and full descriptions.

Prices: No. 1, 60 egg, \$9.00; No. 2, 120 egg, \$14.25; No. 3, 175 egg, \$16.50; No. 4, 240 egg, \$19.00.

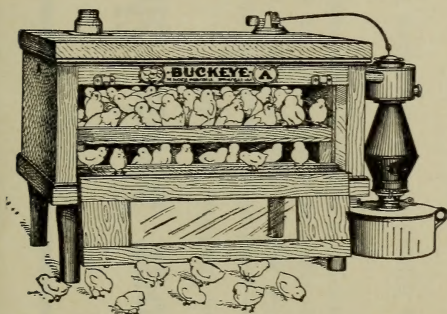
BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

The Standard Hot Water Incubators of the World
On the Market 22 years—over 325,000
in Successful Operation

Buckeye Incubators are equipped with every desirable device that can possibly add to incubator efficiency, and they are sold with an absolute guarantee to hatch a chick from every hatchable egg.

Buckeye Incubators are so simple that the beginner can operate them just as successfully as the experienced poultryman—that's why they are so uniformly satisfactory.

We have a Buckeye in operation most all the time. Come in and see the chicks hatching and we can easily convince you that you can hatch more chicks and better chicks with a Buckeye than with the best old hen or incubator you ever owned.

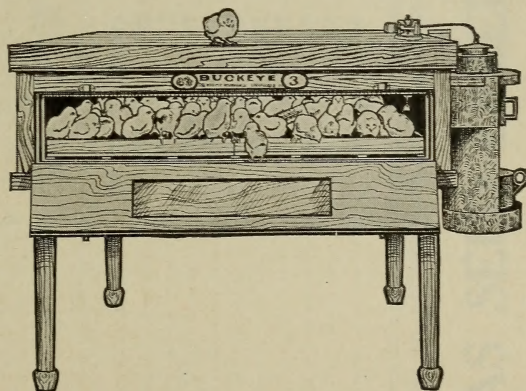


BUCKEYE INCUBATOR

STYLE A

Capacity 60 Eggs.

Complete—Ready For Use.



BUCKEYE STANDARD INCUBATORS

No. 1.	Capacity 110 Eggs.....	\$16.00
No. 2.	Capacity 175 Eggs.....	20.00
No. 3.	Capacity 250 Eggs.....	27.50
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Ask for large illustrated catalog of Buckeye Incubators and Brooders.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE LEGHORNS

Leghorns lay more eggs and larger eggs than any other breed of chickens. Eggs
 \$2.00 per setting.

J. L. MITCHELL, Jr., Sherman, Texas

Wherever Possible Have Your Seeds Shipped by Parcel Post

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“That hereafter fourth-class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products, not now embraced by law in either the first, second, or third class, not exceeding eleven pounds in weight, nor greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employee or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter, and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.”

For the purpose of carrying this law into effect the United States is divided into zones with different rates of postage applicable to each, as follows:

WEIGHT	1st zone		2nd zone		3rd zone		4th zone		5th zone		6th zone		7th zone		8th zone	
	Local Rate	Zone Rate 50 miles	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1 pound	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18	\$0.19
2 pounds	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.18	.20	.22	.24	.26	.28	.30	.32	.34	.36
3 pounds	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.26	.29	.32	.35	.38	.41	.44	.47	.50	.53
4 pounds	.08	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.34	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.66	.70
5 pounds	.09	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.42	.47	.52	.57	.62	.67	.72	.77	.82	.87
6 pounds	.10	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.50	.56	.62	.68	.74	.80	.86	.92	.98	1.04
7 pounds	.11	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.58	.65	.72	.79	.86	.93	1.00	1.07	1.14	1.21
8 pounds	.12	.26	.34	.42	.50	.58	.66	.74	.82	.90	.98	1.06	1.14	1.22	1.30	1.38
9 pounds	.13	.29	.38	.47	.56	.65	.74	.82	.91	.99	1.08	1.16	1.24	1.32	1.40	1.48
10 pounds	.14	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.82	.91	.99	1.07	1.16	1.24	1.32	1.40	1.48	1.56
11 pounds	.15	.35	.46	.57	.68	.79	.89	.98	1.07	1.15	1.24	1.32	1.40	1.48	1.56	1.64

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THE TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS, Sherman, Texas



JOMBE PRINTING CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO.